CREATIVE WRITING

S. LAKSHMANAN, M.Phil(Psy), M.A.(Psy), PGDBA., DCL.,
Psychologist (Govt. Regd)

WHAT IS CREATIVE WRITING ?

- "the art of making things up"
- A vital part of modern society
- Traditionally termed as *literature*
- Original and self-

- Creative writing is writing that expresses the writer's thoughts and feelings in an imaginative, often unique, and poetic

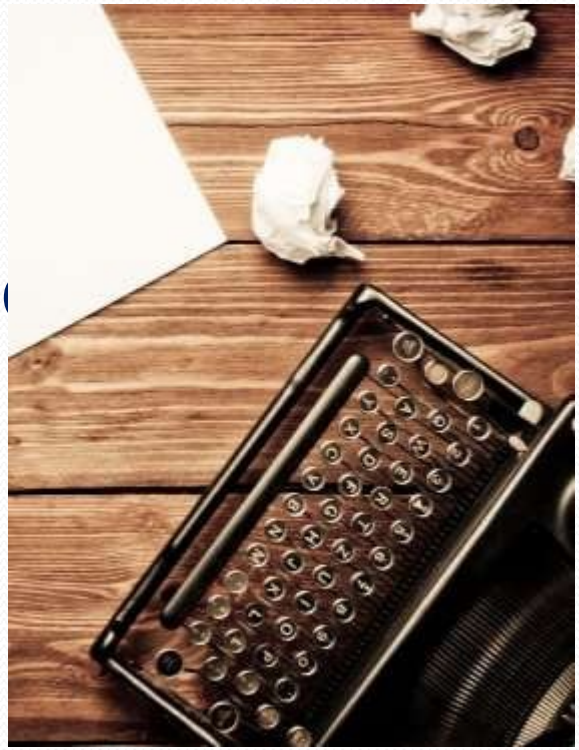
Creative writing

is anything where
The purpose is to express

rather than to simply convey information

PURPOSE OF CREATIVE WRITING

- To entertain
- To share human experien



1 the need of keeping of records of signific ant

2

for sharing the need

experience

3 the need for **free individual expressio n**

TYPES OF CREATIVE WRITING

- ✓Poetry
- ✓Plays
- ✓Movie and television Scripts
- ✓Fictions (Novels, Novellas short stories)
- ✓Songs
- ✓Speeches
- ✓Memoirs
- ✓Personal Essay

The Writing PROCESS

Prewriting

Organize your thoughts, brainstorm ideas and use a graphic organizer.

Rough Draft

Begin writing! Skip lines and remember to "show not tell." It doesn't have to be perfect yet!

Revise

Whisper Read

Use a BLUE map pencil. Do your sentences make sense? Are your details on topic? Anything you need to add?

Edit

Partner Editing

Use a RED map pencil. Check for correct spelling and punctuation. Make any additions that will make the paper better.

Final COPY

Write your final copy in your best handwriting. Do NOT skip lines and only write on the front. Remember a title!

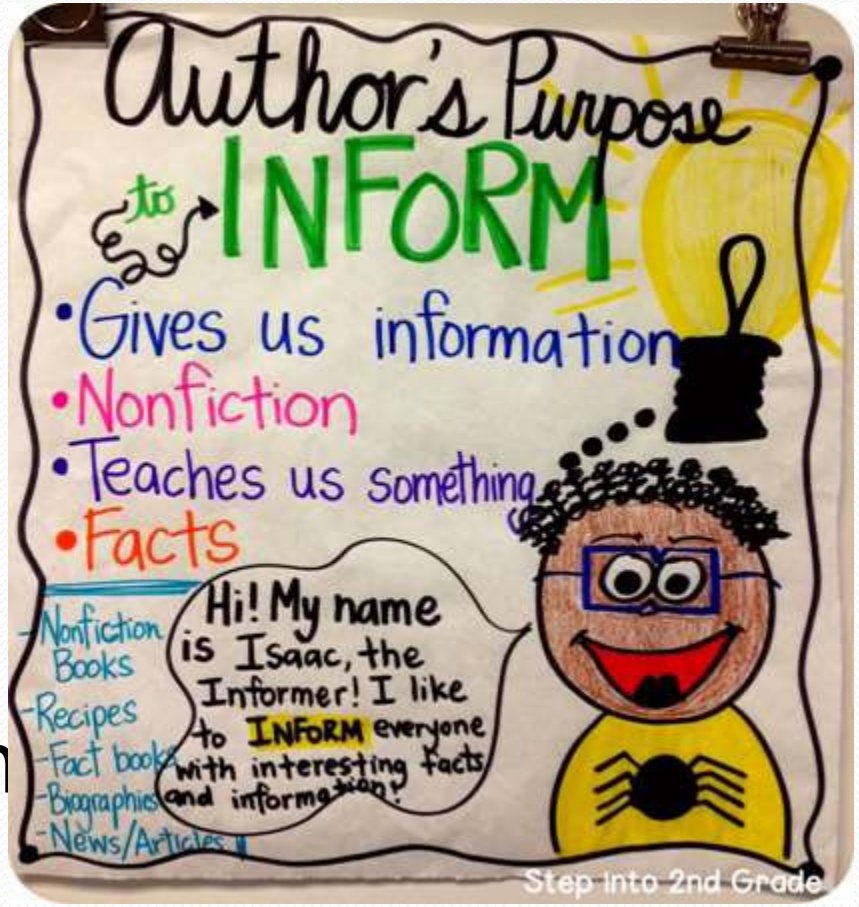
Your topic is what you will write about. Also known as the thesis, theme or subject

THE GANG OF FOUR

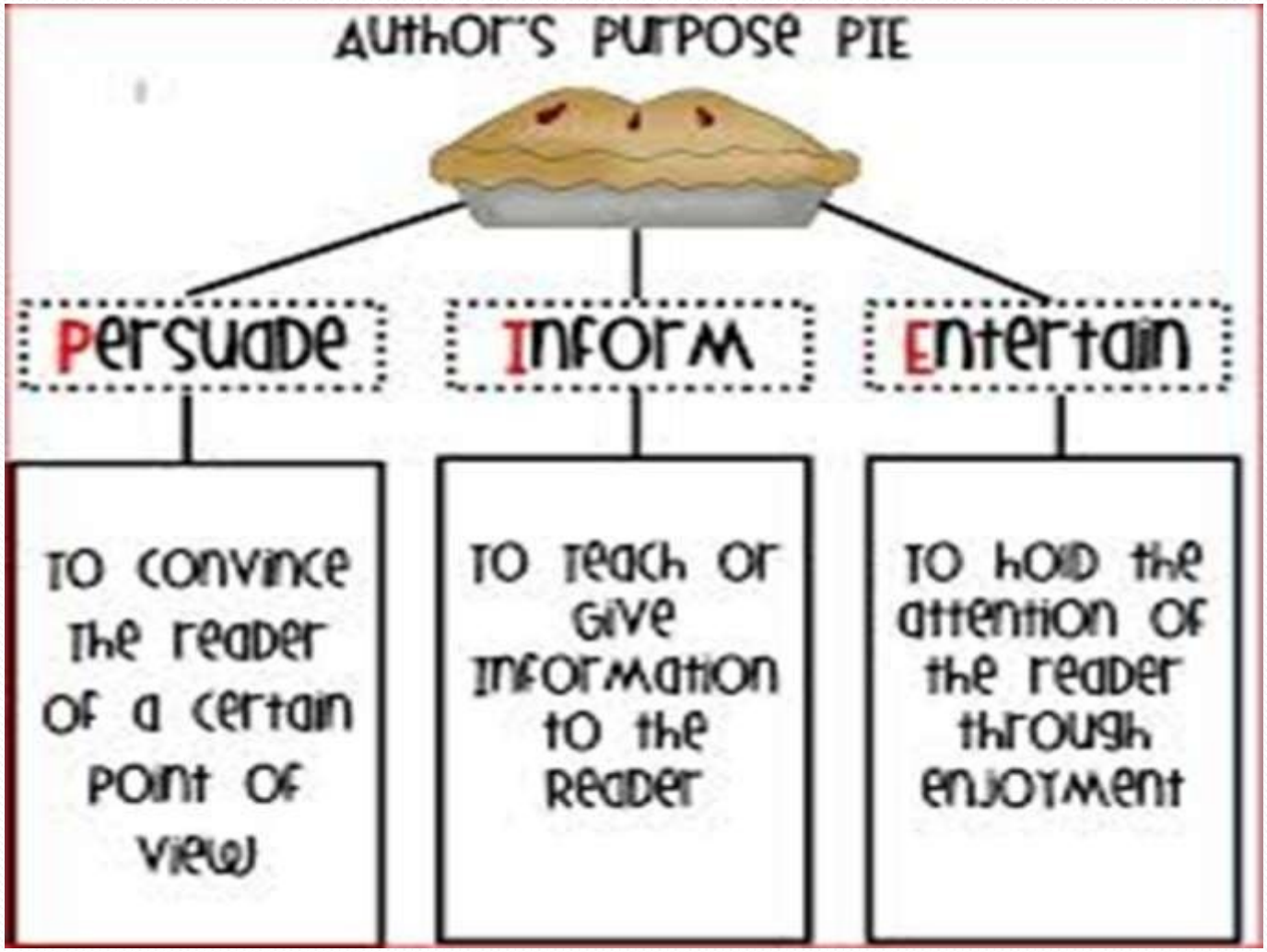
- Topic
- Purpose
- Audience
- Special circumstances

THE AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

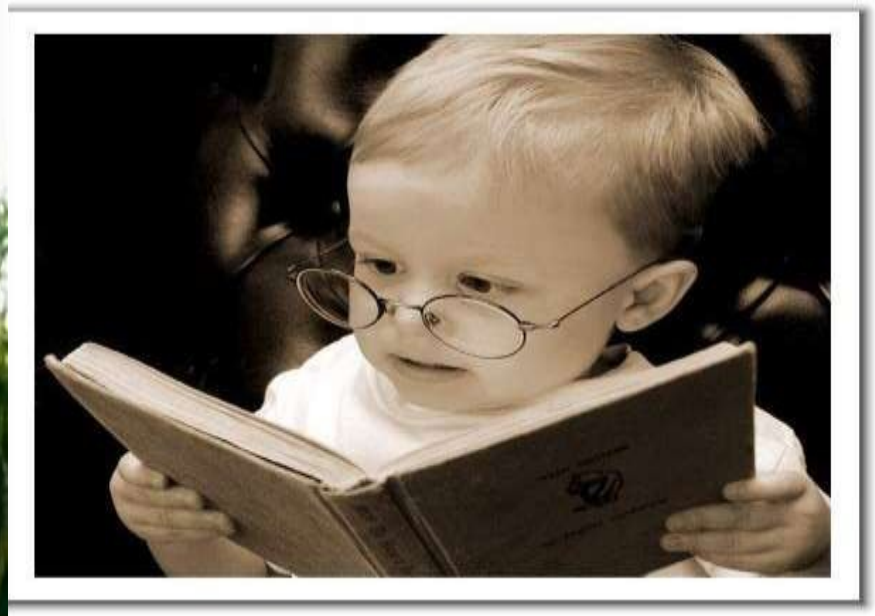
- Why do you think the author wrote the article? To persuade? To entertain? To inform? To express? Author's purpose is the reason or reasons an author has for writing a



AUTHOR'S PURPOSE PIE

- 
Author's Purpose Pie
Persuade
Inform
Entertain
To convince the reader of a certain point of view
To teach or give information to the reader
To hold the attention of the reader through enjoyment

AUDIENCE: Your audience is



Its crucial to know where you stand, before you go somewhere you don’t want to be. As you plan your writing, analyze your prospective audience by asking yourself the following question .

1. How old are my readers?
2. What is there gender?

4.How much education do they have?

5.Are their mainly rural urban?

6.What are their primary intrest

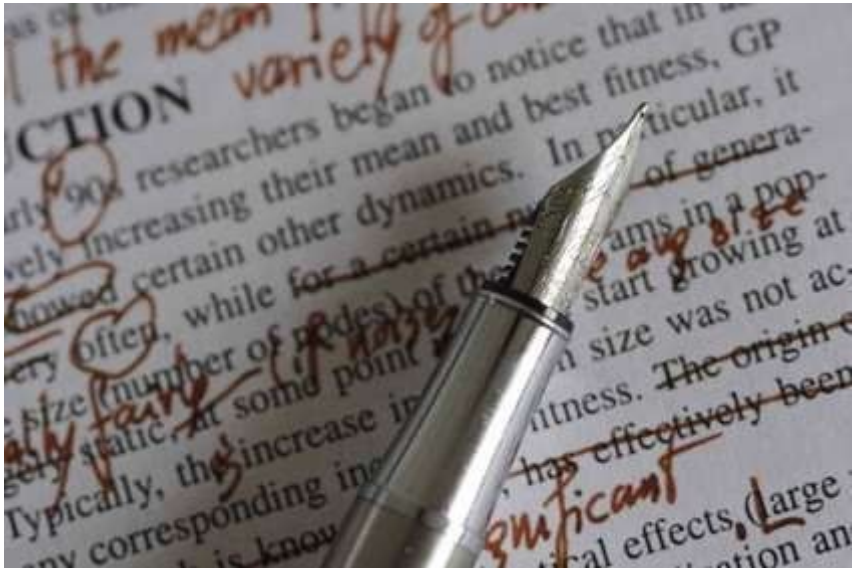
7.How much does my audience known your topic

8.What is their

SHAPE UP

The next step in the writing process, shaping, helps you bridge the gap between planning and drafting.

1. Grouping similar idea
2. Rejecting non essential ideas
3. Selecting a tone
4. Ordering ideas
5. Outlining key



TECHNICAL WRITING VS. CREATIVE WRITING

- Factual
- Informative, instructional or persuasive
- Clear, precise and straightforward
- Objective
- Specialized vocabulary

- Fictional and imaginative
- Entertaining, provocative and captivating
- Artistic, figurative, symboli c or even vague
- Subjective
- Generalized vocabulary

Technical Writing	Creative Writing
Facts are obliged to inform readers.	Most of the part is self-created
Specific audience	General audience
Causes boredom	Entertains people
Specialized vocabulary	May use slang or evocative phrases
Structured	Humor and satire

FORMS OF WRITING: EXPOSITORY

1. Expository
   - Expository writing's main purpose is to explain.
   - It is a subject-oriented writing style, in which authors focus on telling you about a given topic or subject without voicing their personal opinions.
   - These types of essays or articles furnish you with relevant facts and figures but do not include their opinions.
   - This is one of the most common types of writing.

FORMS OF WRITING: EXPOSITORY

Key Points:

- Usually explains something in a process.
- Is often equipped with facts and figures.
- Is usually in a logical order and sequence.

FORMS OF WRITING: EXPOSITORY

When You Would Use Expository Writing:

- Textbook writing.
- How-to articles.
- Recipes.
- News stories (not including opinion or editorial pieces).
- Business, technical, or scientific writing.

FORMS OF WRITING: DESCRIPTIVE

2. Descriptive

- Descriptive writing's main purpose is to describe
- It is a style of writing that focuses on describing a character, an event, or a place in great detail.
- It can be poetic when the author takes the time to be very specific in his or her descriptions.

FORMS OF WRITING: DESCRIPTIVE

Key Points:

- It is often poetic in nature
- It describes places, people, events, situations, or locations in a highly-detailed manner.
- The author visualizes what he or she sees, hears, tastes, smells, and feels.

FORMS OF WRITING: DESCRIPTIVE

When You Would Use Descriptive Writing:

- Poetry
- Journal or diary writing
- Nature writing
- Descriptive passages in fiction

FORMS OF WRITING: PERSUASIVE

3. Persuasive

• Persuasive writing's main purpose is to convince.

• Persuasive writing contains the opinions and biases of the author.

• To convince others to agree with the author's point of view, persuasive writing contains justifications and reasons.

• It is often used in letters of complaint, advertisements or commercials, affiliate marketing pitches, cover letters, and newspaper opinion and editorial pieces.

FORMS OF WRITING: PERSUASIVE

Key Points:

- Persuasive writing is equipped with reasons, arguments, and justifications.
- In persuasive writing, the author takes a stand and asks you to agree with his or her point of view.
- It often asks for readers to do something about the situation (this is called a call-to-action).

FORMS OF WRITING: PERSUASIVE

When You Would Use Persuasive Writing:

- Opinion and editorial newspaper pieces.
- Advertisements.
- Reviews (of books, music, movie, restaurants, etc.).
- Letter of recommendation.
- Letter of complaint.
- Cover letters

FORMS OF WRITING: NARRATIVE

4. Narrative

• Narrative writing's main purpose is to tell a story.

• The author will create different characters and tell you what happens to them (sometimes the author writes from the point of view of one of the characters —this is known as first person narration).

FORMS OF WRITING: NARRATIVE

- Novels, short stories, novellas, poetry, and biographies can all fall in the narrative writing style.
- Simply, narrative writing answers the question: “What happened then?”

FORMS OF WRITING: NARRATIVE

Key Points:

- A person tells a story or event.
- Has characters and dialogue.
- Has definite and logical beginnings, intervals, and endings.
- Often has situations like actions, motivational events, and disputes or conflicts with their eventual solutions.

FORMS OF WRITING: NARRATIVE

Examples of When You Would Use Persuasive Writing:

- Novels
- Short stories
- Novellas
- Poetry
- Autobiographies or biographies
- Anecdotes
- Oral histories

WHAT IS SENSORY EXPERIENCE?

Writer ’s ability to make a memorable story by incorporating the use of the 5 senses.

Sensory details include sight, sound, touch, smell, and taste. Writers employ the five to engage a reader's interest.

Readers can personally experience what the author is trying to describe, reminding them of their own experiences.

EXAMPLE: A TRIP TO THE GROCERY STORE

- A passage without sensory details:

"I went to the store and bought some flowers. Then I headed to the meat department. Later, I realized I

EXAMPLE: A TRIP TO THE GROCERY

- With additional sensory details:

"Upon entering the grocery store, I headed directly for the flower department, where I spotted yellow tulips. As I tenderly rested the tulips in my rusty shopping cart, I caught a whiff of minty dried eucalyptus, so I added the fragrant forest green

LANGUAGE OF CREATIVE WRITING: IMAGERY

1. Imagery

- Language used by poets, novelists and other writers to create images in the mind of the reader.
- Includes to figurative and metaphorical language improve the reader ’s experience through their senses.

IMAGERY USING VISUALS

“The night was black as ever, but bright stars lit up the sky in beautiful and varied constellations which were sprinkled across the astronomical landscape.”

IMAGERY USING SCENTS (OLFACTORY)

“She smelled the scent of sweet hibiscus wafting through the air, its tropical smell a reminder that she was on vacation in a beautiful place.”

IMAGERY USING TASTE (GUSTATORY)

“The candy melted in her mouth and swirls of bittersweet chocolate and slightly sweet but salty caramel blended together on her tongue.”

IMAGERY USING TOUCH (TACTILE)

“After the long run, he collapsed in the grass with tired and burning muscles. The grass tickled his skin and sweat cooled on his brow.”

IMAGERY USING SOUNDS (AUDITORY)

“Silence was broken by the peal of piano keys as Shannon began practicing her concerto.”

Types of Imagery

Auditory
Describes what we hear:

- Music
- Noise
- Silence

Visual
Describes what we see:

- Colors
- Patterns
- Shapes
- Size

Tactile
Describes what we touch or feel:

- Texture
- Movement
- Temperature

Gustatory
Describes what we taste:

- Sour
- Bitter
- Sweet
- Salty
- Acidic

Olfactory
Describes what we smell:

- Nice fragrances
- Bad odors

IMPORTANCE OF IMAGERY

- It allows readers to directly sympathize with characters and narrators as they imagine having the same sense experiences.
- Imagery is found throughout literature in poems, plays, stories, novels and other creative compositions.

LANGUAGE OF CREATIVE WRITING: DICTION

DICTION

- as style of speaking or writing, determined by the choice of words by a speaker or a writer.
- Diction, or choice of words, often separates good writing from bad writing.

TYPES OF DICTION

Individuals vary their diction depending on different contexts and settings.
Therefore, we come across various types of diction.

- **Formal diction –** formal words are used in formal situations, such as press conferences and presentations.
- **Informal diction –** uses informal words and conversation, such as writing or talking to friends.
- **Colloquial diction –** uses words common in everyday speech, which may be different in different regions or communities.
- **Slang diction** – is the use of words that are newly coined, or even impolite.

FUNCTION OF DICTION

- In literature, writers choose words to create and convey a typical mood, tone, and atmosphere to their readers.
- A writer’s choice of words, and his selection of graphic words, not only affect the reader’s attitude, but also conveys the writer’s feelings toward the literary work.

How get over the fear of blank paper?

Practice a lot. And check creative writing exercises on next slides!

1. Close your eyes. Imagine one thing from your room. Describe it.

2. Write a story that begins with:«Once I have got an opportunity… but lost it.»

3. Write what you will tell the unexpected visitor that came to your home at 3 a.m.

4. Write what super powers you wish to have. What adventures would you

5. What was the strangest story that you have ever experienced or heard?

6. Tell about your most meaningful

7. Imagine that you have received a call from a stranger. What extraordinary story did

8. Start your story with: «If I could change something in my life, I would..

9. Tell about the hardest decision that you have ever made.

10. Tell about the strangest dream you have ever had.

11. Tell a story about your journey. Or create a guide.

12. What do you think about profession of a doctor?

13. Do you have a close relationship? What is the ideal relationship?

Thank you!